

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet) or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1869.

KING COAL.

The sudden rise in the price of coal has incited many indignant comments, and prompted an agitation which may result in a repeal or modification of the existing duties on foreign coal. New England looks with an eager eye to the Nova Scotia mines. She would gladly annex that province, and destroy her present dependence upon the Pennsylvania and Cumberland mines, by insuring supplies from the home of the Blue Noses. It is her ox that is gored now, and she makes the most of her grievances. A few years ago her Senators voted unanimously for a reduction or repeal of the duty on coal, but they were badly defeated by the Senators of the Middle and Western States on the ground that it was unjust and ungenerous for the portion of the country which had derived more profit than any other from high tariffs, to attempt to rid itself of a slight share of the incidental burdens of protection. Now, however, the agitation is being renewed, with better prospects of success. It is not New England only, but many other sections, and the people of all the leading cities, who are indignant at the course of events in the coal regions, and the repeated difficulties which at once threaten short supplies and stimulate extortionate prices.

No matter what changes may be made in the tariff, it is evident that all American consumers, except the New England manufacturers, must rely mainly upon the product of our native mines, and if the agitation now fomented is successful, it is only the Down-Easters that will be materially benefited. The citizens of Philadelphia must look for relief mainly in a more perfect organization of the industrial system of the mining regions of the State. Coal is very often sold for a wonderfully low price. Thousands of operators engaged in mining have in turn been ruined by the impossibility of obtaining an adequate reward for the expenditures and risks of their precarious business. There is a chronic tendency to over-production which causes a glut in the market and forces sales for a smaller sum than the actual cost of mining and transportation. If all the mines are worked steadily, they can easily produce from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more coal than the country needs; and as concert of action among the rival operators and coal-mining corporations seems to be impossible, the workmen attempt, nearly every season, to secure a stoppage of operations, in the belief that by this method only can the permanent reduction of prices to too low a standard be prevented. They have resorted to their usual tactics this year, and after securing a material advance in their wages, they have returned to work in all the prominent coal districts, except in those controlled by two of the most powerful coal-mining and transporting companies of the Lackawanna region. They have steadily refused to accede to the demands of the workmen, and the prolonged suspension of operations at their important works has given speculators a pretext for starting the cry that the coal supply may be deficient. There is no real ground for this fear. There are mines, miners, and railroads enough to send to market infinitely more coal than is needed. Past experience has demonstrated that even after a stoppage in the Schuylkill region for several months, extra effort can subsequently increase the product up to the usual standard.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

A EUROPEAN arrival yesterday brought us a letter from the private secretary of Prince Napoleon, in which the intimation that the latter was in any way associated with the Imperial government of his august and astute cousin was almost indignantly denied. At the same time came also a cable telegram from Madrid which announced that General Prim and Senor Olozaga would support the claims of the Prince to the vacant throne of Spain. Prince Napoleon has at various times since the commencement of the Spanish revolution been named in connection with the succession to Isabella II, but hitherto his name has not been prominently associated with the position, and even now we have nothing but the merest rumor upon the subject. But one thing is very certain, and that is that the Spaniards might do a great deal worse than fix upon the first cousin of the French Emperor for their sovereign, if soverign they must have. For years past the relations between the two cousins have been anything but cordial. The Prince is professedly a democrat in opinion, and has frequently gone so far in the expression of his opinions as to cause a great deal of anxiety to his Imperial cousin. If he were elevated to the throne of Spain, it is possible that all these heart-burnings might cease, and that they might join hands in the task of still further securing the fortunes of the house to which they both belong. But the chances are quite the reverse of this, and the liberal policy which Prince Napoleon, as King of Spain, might adopt, would tend directly to weaken both the pretensions and the popularity of Louis Napoleon. Whether entirely reliable or not, the rumor that the Prince has secured two such formidable advocates as Prim and Olozaga, taken in connection with the recent letter of the Captain-General of Madrid proclaiming the revolution thus far a failure, and insisting upon the immediate choice of a king, is quite significant.

ENGLISH GRATITUDE TO MR. PEABODY.

The citizens of London have testified to their appreciation of Mr. Peabody's beneficence to the poor of that city by erecting a statue in his honor, which will serve to keep his bodily presence always before those who are the recipients of his magnificent bounty. This statue was unveiled a short time ago by the Prince of Wales, who made an awkwardly graceful speech on the occasion, in which he made such allusions to Mr. Peabody's native country that Minister Motley, who was one of the invited guests in attendance, was obliged to reply, in spite of his non-speech-making proclivities. The whole affair was characterized by excellent taste throughout, and it is gratifying to know that the statue, which is the work of Mr. W. W. Story, the American sculptor, is spoken of as a fine work of art and an excellent likeness.

We cannot refrain from asking, however, whether the erection of this statue is all that England, and the city of London in particular, intends to do in acknowledgment of the magnificent donation of Mr. Peabody. London is the largest and wealthiest city in the world; it has merchant princes whose accumulations amount to as much as those of this American; the Queen herself has an immense private fortune, and there are members of the nobility whose annual incomes figure up among the millions. These cordially unite to do honor to Mr. Peabody, to sing his praises, and to set up his statue, but it does not appear to have entered into the head of one of them to imitate his example. Miss Burdett Coutts is the only English subject that has in our day and generation attempted to apply her wealth with the same boundless generosity and discrimination as Mr. Peabody, and she is perhaps entitled to the honor of having set him the example.

The practical benefits of Mr. Peabody's gift are, we believe, acknowledged on all sides. Much complaint was at one time made against his trustees, but he has expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with them. They have carried out his ideas, not by erecting paper asylums, but by providing clean, comfortable, commodious, and low-priced dwellings for the hard-working, industrious poor of London. This is the practical benevolence, not of an enthusiast, but of a clear-sighted, warm-hearted business man. Without waiting until death to have his wealth divided, he has made a distribution of it in his life-time, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing his great ideas carried out as he wished them to be. It would certainly seem that such an example as this would find some imitators, but all that London has yet given is a statue, while, great as is the beneficence of Mr. Peabody, it is but the beginning of the great work of ameliorating the condition of the London poor. There are thousands of men in England—nobles, gentlemen, and merchants—who could donate as much to such an object as Mr. Peabody without making an appreciable diminution of their incomes or depriving themselves of a single proper gratification; but the man who is able to dismiss a million dollars from his grasp without a pang of regret, even in prospect of the glorification that would follow the deed, has yet to make his appearance, and it does not seem probable that Mr. Peabody will soon have a rival in his particular field.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

ONE of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred in this city broke out last evening about 7 o'clock, and after burning fiercely all night, it is still not entirely extinguished. The scene of this great disaster—by which it is estimated that over seven million dollars worth of property was destroyed—was the bonded warehouses of William C. Patterson & Co., at Front and Lombard streets. It is estimated that there were about 25,000 barrels of whisky stored in the building, which made it almost impossible to get the flames under control. The firemen labored with heroic energy all night, but their best exertions were only able to restrain the fire within certain bounds, and to prevent a total destruction of the property for squares around.

The cause of the fire is now being investigated, but it is surmised that it was due either to an explosion of the steam boiler in the basement, or else to the falling of a portion of the building from the immense weight of the whisky stored in it, and the consequent running of the spirits into the furnace. Whatever the occasion of the fire may have been, the moral of the disaster is plain and emphatic; and that is the practical worthlessness of most, if not all, of the so-called fire-proof buildings that are erected in this city. This warehouse professed to be fire-proof, and on this supposition an immense amount of valuable property was confided to it in perfect confidence. It is true that the ignition of the whisky might be due to causes entirely independent of the fire-proof character of the warehouse, and such a quantity of spirits once ignited could scarcely fail to create great havoc. If the structure, however, was really fire-proof, it ought to have been possible to prevent the fire from spreading from one section to another, and to have kept it under control. Even supposing the building was all it professed to be, the security that was implied in its construction was set at naught by the fact that there was a steam boiler in the cellar. This boiler was liable at any time to explode, and it is not improbable that it did explode, throwing down the fire-proof walls and scattering the liquid fire in all directions.

Now, the question comes up, how many of the so-called fire-proof buildings in this city are really what they profess to be? Are any of them constructed solely of stone, brick, iron, and cement, from the bottom of the cellar to the apex of the roof? or are they merely strengthened here and there with iron girders and sheet-iron platings to the doors, while the floors, windows, frames, stairways, furniture, etc., are of wood? That a genuine fire-proof building can be constructed there is really no doubt, but the number that

are so is really very limited. Admitting that a building is all that could be desired in its construction, the introduction of a boiler for any purpose whatever exposes it to a new risk; and, as in the case of the disaster last night, it practically renders the precautions taken in erecting the structure of none effect. In commenting upon a great conflagration like that of last night it is impossible not to express regret at the valuable property destroyed in a few hours; and while regrets will not avail to recover the loss, the occurrence itself may teach a valuable lesson that will do much to prevent a similar disaster in the future if it is properly heeded.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the building was constructed much as we had supposed. The doors and roof were covered with iron, but the floors, stairways, and other portions of the interior were of wood. In fact, with the exceptions named, it was nothing more than an ordinarily well-constructed brick building. It will be readily seen that it had no claim whatever to be considered as fire-proof, and yet it was what is commonly considered a fire-proof building, and owners of valuable goods allowed them to be stored there in full confidence of their security. Comment is almost unnecessary under the circumstances, but the facts being known, the conflagration carries its own moral with it.

SAMSON AGONISTES.

"THE colored troops fought bravely" throughout the war for the Union, establishing their claim to manhood and their fitness for the profession of arms on many well-contested fields. But the best colored regiment in our service was not fit to burnish up the bayonets of some of the sable heroes who are assisting the Spaniards to put an end to the revolution and to liberty in Cuba. One Leonidas, who some years ago defended a mountain pass called Thermopylae against the assaults of a large force—we don't remember exactly how many the enemy numbered, but there were several millions of them, at least—although he had at command a mere handful of men, gained great repute thereby; but Leonidas and his comrades in arms were comparatively small fry by the side of these dusky hidalgos. Forty-three of them, a week or so ago, under the command of Colonel Yoller y Lerundi, chanced to be foraging in the neighborhood of Nuevitas, when they espied a party of some six or eight hundred rebels. The odds were nearly twenty to one, but that merely sufficed to arouse their Spanish pride and to excite their Spanish courage. They forthwith fell upon the rebels, smiting them hip and thigh with a great slaughter. They killed forty of them, almost man for man, dispersed the remaining seven hundred and sixty, and carried from the field thirteen of their own number who had been placed hors de combat, eight being quite defunct and five badly wounded. Now the only thing in ancient, mediæval, or modern history that we remember to have read which will stand a comparison with the achievements of these swartzy Spaniards is to be found in Holy Writ. On one occasion Samson encountered a large party of Philistines, who began at once to deride him, deeming it safe to do so since he had just before been bound securely with new cords. But Samson burst his cords, as if they had been made of burnt flax, picked up the jaw-bone of an ass, with this ignoble weapon slew a round thousand of his tormentors, and then went to breakfast. If Samson had not been a judge in Israel, he would have been a colored Spanish volunteer.

A PURGING AND PURIFYING OPERATION.—A number of enthusiastic Republicans of New York city are attempting to "purge and purify" the party in that locality by getting up a third distinct Republican organization, in addition to the two already in existence, in the expectation, of course, of ultimately demolishing or absorbing the two old-time rival organizations. But the reformers are not suffered to engage in this laudable undertaking without encountering a share of the persecution which besets the path of every reformer. Some ingenious politician who does not desire to be "purged and purified" contrived to have them shut out of the hall for the use of which they had been so simple-minded as to tender the cash in advance, and the reformers, or more properly speaking the political purgers and purifiers, were obliged to coop themselves up the other evening in an apartment over the way, which was only about half large enough to hold their virtuous corporalities. They weathered it through, however, and the fact that they did so, and adjourned only to meet at a more convenient season and in more commodious quarters, shows that the leaven of reform has begun to work in them in thorough earnestness. The whole movement is likely to end in froth, but it is to be hoped that the upshot of it may be otherwise.

NOW AND THEN.—In the summer of 1867, General Rosecrans was invited to attend a Republican ratification meeting at San Francisco, but being unable to do so, he wrote a letter instead, in which occurs this passage:—"If I could I would say to those brave men who now frankly accept the decision of the question they fought on, cast your lot with the Union men of this nation, who opposed and fought you—trust them. Let not a few extremists, excited by vague or unfounded apprehensions, by personal interest or ambition, prevent you from meeting the great body of the National Union men represented by Congress, and closing forever the agitation about reconstruction. It is obvious that there should be no wavering in their support of the general policy of Congress, however its details may or may not require modification. No representative ought to be elected to Congress on platforms of open or covert opposition to measures wherein finality is more important than detail." A year later, however, this same Rosecrans took "his heart in his hand" and journeyed down to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, to relieve himself of a burden of "solidarity" by consulting with "a body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" against whom he had contended on many a well-fought field, under the belief at the time that they were traitors to their native land, to devise ways and means to prevent Congress from "drifting us towards consolidation." And now this self-same Rosecrans is the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio. Having taken the first step at the White Sulphur Springs, he goes down hill at a rattling pace.

The new editor of the New York Times, Mr. Bigelow, in commenting upon the errors which American journals should endeavor to avoid, says:—

"Incidental to a want of truthfulness in the press is the practice of giving prominence and notoriety to obscure people in whose movements the public in general can have no possible interest. It encourages a depraved taste for publicity; it distorts the proper standards of public judgment; it gives undeserved prominence to people whose vanity must be presumed to have provoked it and is to be gratified by it, and of course throws a more deservingly merited prominence upon the obscure."

There is a good deal of force in this remark. It is applicable to the latitude of Philadelphia as well as New York, and it would be fortunate if the entire press cordially united in a determination to avoid giving "prominence and notoriety to obscure people." We have entirely too many fussy little great men.

The New York Sun, which is just now attempting to shed a great deal of light upon the interior of President Grant's Cabinet, has discovered that Senator Cole, of California, left New York "privately" a week or so ago, bound for San Domingo on a special mission, by authority of the administration, to President Baez, which has for its ultimate object "the admission of the Dominican Republic as one of the United States." If Senator Cole should succeed in persuading the Dominicans to put aside their well-known hostility to the United States and consent to annexation, it will be well for him to protract his diplomatic visit long enough to induce them to give up their disagreeable habit of cutting each other's throats, or of attempting to do so. With their present sportive every-day habits, the Dominicans would make anything but desirable citizens of the United States.

PRESIDENT GRANT has refused a present of fifty acres of land recently tendered him, and has purchased a cottage at Long Branch. The announcement of these two facts will trouble the World and sundry other journals not a little.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN.—According to the official report of the North German Consulate in Yokohama, Japan, in the year 1868, 576 vessels entered that port, with a total burden of 291,229 tons. Of these 175 (57,379 tons) were British, 102 (155,125 tons) American, 44 (17,781 tons) North-German, and 29 (91,564 tons) French. There sailed from that same port 229 ships, 219,449 tons, of which 169 (58,598 tons) were British, 95 (154,703 tons) American, 99 (135,285 tons) North-German, and 26 (29,939 tons) French. The great monthly British, American, and French mail steamers are included among the shipping of their respective countries, which of course tends to reduce considerably the proportion of vessels under the North-German flag. Of the 115 ships, with a united tonnage of 49,515 tons, entered the port of Hakodadi, 40 of which (38,379 tons) were British, 33 (14,082 tons) American, 21 (29,071 tons) North-German, and 5 (1,372 tons) French. The number of vessels which sailed from Hakodadi was in nearly the same proportion as that of the arrivals.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received Appleton's Journal for August 7 and 14, which brings the first volume to conclusion. Victor Hugo's romance has proved rather a dead weight, but the Journal has been made attractive by a variety of other entertaining and valuable articles on a great number of subjects. From the same house we have also received a series of lithographs illustrative of "Our National Game." The humor of these sketches appears to be somewhat forced, but there are doubtless plenty of enthusiastic base ballists who will appreciate them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, No. 716 LOMBARD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869. THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE again issues its call to the League of this State, and to the citizens who are yet disfranchised, earnestly urging them to attend the Annual Meeting of the League, which will convene in Hildekooper's Hall, MEADVILLE, on FRIDAY, August 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Our most startling events which have transpired since our last meeting make the approaching one, which will be the fifth annual session of the League, of more importance than any we have ever held. The Great Republican Party is triumphant; the Great Middle class of the Age is President of the Nation; the Constitution of the United States is amended; and its ratification by the requisite number of States so nearly completed that we may claim it as an accomplished fact, and black men are voters and fill offices of trust, honor, and emolument. At the coming meeting of the League, the most vital issues must be met and fully discussed; the gravest subjects must be presented, subjects involving our present peace, political and social condition as well as our security for the future. Our destiny, by the will of God, appears to be indissolubly bound to that of our native country. With it we will rise—with it we may fall. The unfolding of the broad platform of social, political rights, with equal rights, person and property to be protected, or freedom and life to be secured. Nor is it to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill to secure us in the right of unobstructed travel in railroad cars throughout this Commonwealth; a right which was denied by reason of our color—and which, through the instrumentality of a committee of the League, we now enjoy, in defiance of the prejudice of the dominant classes, and in defiance of others still more unmanly, who, being prompted by envy and personal ambition, have their fiercest efforts, even at the jeopardy of this great right, to embarrass the League in its endeavor to secure this just act of legislation. It is the call of Men, Brothers, and American Citizens that you are summoned. You are called to meet this living important crisis, which unparalleled events, the rendering in vain of the "cord of caste," the overturning of oppression, and the judgment of God have forced upon the nation. You are called upon to calmly consider and resolutely adopt some feasible, practical plan by which we may mass the vote of our people to uphold and sustain intact the Republican party and those noble men, representatives of that courage and heroism which have saved the nation; men who in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures, unflinchingly met the question raised by the life-long enemies of our race and of the country, as to the right of the colored men throughout the North to vote, and to exercise all other rights enjoyed by virtue of citizenship. Come from your workshops, from your fields of labor, from the factory, the school-house, and farm. Come from your homes and families. For this occasion let our ministers leave their pulpits, and our working men their vocations, and our professional men their duties. Let our thoughtful, active, vigilant men come together and so completely organize and combine that not a vote shall be lost, and that they may be able to crush the enemies of law and order—of Union and Liberty. To the great principles which animate the Republican party we stand pledged by every tie of honor and gratitude. To God, Liberty and our Country, over the broken chains and crushed manacles that bound the limbs of millions, we have written our deathlike adherence. By order of the Executive Board.

WILLIAM D. FORTEN, Corresponding Secy. Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting are requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needful arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

WILLIAM HESBET, President. Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting are requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needful arrangements may be made for their accommodation. Return passes have been secured on the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, and excursion tickets will be issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through to Williamsport. Due notice will be given of other railroad arrangements.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT the return and all dissolutions and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wick's Allocated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, fragrant, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 421 CHESTNUT STREET. U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation of \$50,000 having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs to be furnished. Dr. B. PLANK PAINTER, Surgeon Artist, No. 109 S. CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, No. 68 BROADWAY, New York, 31 GREEN ST., Boston. OFFICES for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 305 N. NINTH and 1 1/2 South St. JOSE P. O'RY. Medico-Chirurgo de la Facultad de la Habana, es trasladado al domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 157, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde. DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Havana (Cuba), has removed to No. 137 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7287. ELLIS IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all, young or old, male or female." D. D. Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 62 ARCH STREET, and by Druggists generally. JAMES M. SCOVILL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere. New Jersey. 612 101. DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 107 W. LINT ST. 1267.

CLOTHING.

THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY!

THIS IS THE REASON WHY!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE MAKING GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF THEIR CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE A STUPENDOUS LOT OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHING GOING OFF CHEAP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

ARE DETERMINED NOT TO LET ANYBODY UNDERSELL THEM ON THEIR SUMMER STOCK.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE LOWERED ALL THEIR PRICES ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

HAVE EXACTLY WHAT EVERY MAN OF THE PRESENT GENERATION NEEDS TO PUT ON HIS BACK!!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON, AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARDING in a Private Family where they can have the comforts of a home. Would prefer to furnish. Address E. M. C., at this Office. 5439.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFALETTE Street. Address Mrs. J. CLAY. 84 41/2

LOST ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH inst. Bond No. 202, in the name of Richard Auldred & Sons, for forty (40) shares, and No. 26,950, in the name of Jesse Marshall, for eighty (80) shares, of the certificates of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to R. ANSLER & SONS, No. 10 S. FIELD STREET. This certificate is of no use to any one, as the company have been notified of the above. 844 1/2

EXCURSIONS. BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, Saturday, August 7, 1869, at 7 A. M.

FARE FOR THE TICKETS—Single Tickets, \$7.00; Gentlemen and Lady, \$5.00. Make early application for tickets, as a limited number only will be sold. Tickets can be procured at the Office, Nos. 41 and 52 Chestnut street, and Office of Beck's Band, No. 252 Market street. For particulars see small bills.

NEW SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 217 1/2 Corner ELEVENTH and YANKEE Streets.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY. S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen a School on MONDAY, September 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be approved upon inspection. The Grammarian will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Janson, and will be abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Common School. Circulars containing full information respecting Prime Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal above.

THE HILL. SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL. An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Musical Institution. FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Potomac, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of this Select Boarding School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils receive instruction in all the principal branches of Learning. REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, Principal.

REFERENCES: Rev. Drs. Melcher, Schellier, Mann, Krantz, Stebbins, Stebbins, Hunter, Stark, Conrad, Beninger, Wylie, Sterrett, Murphy, Grubbanks, etc. Rev. Mr. H. H. Hunt, Secy. of the Board. Messrs. Thayer, Bond, Boyer, Jacoby, S. Yost, Hester, Gifford, FOSB. James E. Caldwell, James L. Clagburn, G. George, J. C. Wood, Harvey Hancock, Theodore G. Hoag, C. Norton, L. L. Hunt, S. Green, W. Miller & Dea, Charles Wannamacher, James, Kent, Santos & Co., etc. 726 1/2

RECTORY SCHOOL. HAMDEN, CONN. AVAL. Session to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils receive instruction in all the principal branches of Learning. REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, Principal.

DELAWARE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 83 1/2 1/2

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to G. V. MAYN, A. M., Principal, Germantown, Philadelphia. 83 1/2 1/2

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU LURNADELE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, or Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading school for Young Ladies, and is now the most complete English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 20. Address, LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, LASELL, W. DUSHING, 727 1/2

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RELOCATED, moved from No. 124 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 15th, at the School. 737 1/2

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL. A Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY. MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. GATTELL, 828 1/2

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1247 and 1249 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. will REOPEN on MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal. 737 1/2

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, NO. 1412 LOCUST STREET, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESTNUT STREET. 717 1/2

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 15. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. 737 1/2

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., No. 626 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Gents.—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof. Respectfully yours, J. BALSBACK, Agent. 615 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS OFFERED AT NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 308 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. (5 1/2 1/2) CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS.

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO., New York. Pa. 310 1/2